

# THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

**AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 504 K street.  
For Georgetown, (The Embodiment),  
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.  
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MONTGOMERY SMALLWOOD.  
Harris & Borne, Agents for Alexandria.

**PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**  
MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURGLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.  
[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Intell.]

**"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."**

**"NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."**

**"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."**

**"DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE."**

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Piled battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause, that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untrammelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular details of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself.—The States.

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS—BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING STAR.**

"The Times in New York.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, demanding that they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR FIERCE APPEALS OF GOVERNING CLASSES IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPABLE OF APPROPRIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT—THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US.—Washington Evening Star, November 6, 1867.

**DAQUERROTYPY OF "THE FEDERAL CITY" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

We have nothing to regret but the bawls and acts of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the Federal City by the gangs of rowdies who nightly infest our streets. They have, step by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now trample the laws under foot without the slightest apprehension. Coupled immunitly from punishment always invites the repetition of offences. The inordinate spirits in this city have become more reckless, and their violations of order and the public peace more glaring.—Washington Union.

**PORTRAIT OF A CITY UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"The records of crime are never deficient in materials for the horrible. Shooting, stabbing and garroting, are among the every-day occurrences; yet it is a rare thing to hear that the shedding of blood has been expiated by blood."  
"Bone and muscle seem to be popular qualifications for places of trust under the City Government. Street Commissioner Conover has appointed Tom Hyer to be superintendent of lands and places, and other pigsties have been selected for conspicuous stations. It may all be well enough if the 'huge paw' could be judiciously used upon the heads of the rowdies who carry deadly weapons in all parts of the city.—N. Y. Correspondent National Intelligencer.

**MAYORALTY OF NEW YORK.**—The committee who presented the name of Daniel F. Tamm as the "people's candidate" for the Mayoralty express great confidence that the elections of one "whose long life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness is a guarantee that so far as an honest executive officer can restore the prostrate character, of the oppressed city to its former high reputation will accomplish an object dear to every inhabitant of this great metropolis." We may therefore expect, notwithstanding the prestige which a Democratic nomination carries with it, that the contest will be a more close and an animated one than has occurred here for many years. Mr. Tamm has accepted the nomination.—N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intell.

Four has fallen in the last three months from \$7 to less than \$5 per barrel.—A.

**WHAT AN OLD HUSBAND IS WORTH.**—In the circuit court of Bedford county, Virginia, last week, Miss Eliza W. Wingfield obtained a verdict of \$37,000 damages from Wm. Stein for breach of marriage contract. The lady is about thirty-four and the gentleman about eighty. This was the second trial of the case; a former jury having given a verdict of \$250 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on motion of the defendant.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.

He who studies only man, will get the body without the soul; he who studies only books, will get the soul without the body.

## THE NEW PHASE OF KANSAS AFFAIRS.

We have had so much of Kansas for three years past that we have become almost nauseated with the name. But there seems to be an infatuation in those connected with that Territory, which drives them on, blindingly. Reason and moderation, good sense, justice, and the disposition to do as they would be done by, have been discarded, it would appear; from her soil, and in their place passion, rage, and hatred, envy, malice, injustice, the right of might, and all other bad feelings, bad motives, and bad actions substituted.

That a very large portion of the people of the United States, at the North, we are warranted in saying, full four-fifths, condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, is a fact too well known to need proof; that the Northern Democracy have been, to a great degree reconciled to that act, or induced to give up opposition to it, is also well known. But what was it that induced them to cease their opposition, and to stand up in support of the Cincinnati nomination? It was the assurance, and the very plausible position taken, that this act established "popular sovereignty" in that Territory; that it gave to the people of Kansas the exclusive right to manage their own affairs in their own way, which induced the Democracy to sustain it. Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, referring to the act, says, it "has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." The Democracy were made to believe this, and that the people of Kansas would, in the fullest manner, and without restraint or shackle, have the right, and be permitted of course to exercise it, to make just such a constitution as to them should seem best. The idea inculcated by the leaders of the party, and inculcated by the rank and file was, that the will of the majority of the people of Kansas should control its destinies; that whenever a constitution should be framed, it should—not one article or two articles of it, but the whole of it, be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. This idea and nothing but this reconciled the Northern Democracy to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and kept them from leaving their party.

It is well known that a large majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to permitting slavery to exist in the Territory. This fact needs no proof, it is admitted by all. It is known too that a majority of the convention which has lately framed a constitution, was in favor of establishing slavery; that consequently, they did not fairly represent the people. But the strongest assurances were given that whatever constitution they should form, should be submitted—not a part of it, but the whole—to the people for their approval or rejection; and it was this assurance that induced them to permit the convention to proceed.

For giving this assurance, Governor Walker was severely blamed by a large portion of the Southern Democracy, but was defended by the Union, the Richmond Enquirer, and other leading papers, and sustained by the President and his Cabinet.

In the instructions given to Mr. Walker by the President, on proceeding to Kansas, is the following language:

"When such a constitution [one formed by a convention elected for that purpose] shall be submitted to the people, they must be protected in the exercise of the right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence." Nor, of course, must it be prevented by fraud, or trick, or manoeuvre, or chicanery.

Following the letter and spirit of these instructions from the President, Governor Walker said in his Inaugural Address to the people of Kansas, "I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress."

In his speech at Topeka, the Governor said "That constitution [the one to be formed by the convention] they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of "good," and cheers.] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition."

But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that convention will submit such an instrument [not one section of it] as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual bona fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. \* \* \* I do not entertain a doubt but that that convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that constitution. If they reject it there is an end of that convention."

We see by this language of Governor Walker to the people of Kansas, that he not only pledged himself to them, that the constitution to be formed should be submitted to them, entire, for their approval or rejection, but he also pledged the Chief Magistrate of the Union to the same; and that if not thus submitted to them, both he and that Chief Magistrate would join them in lawful opposition to it.

This pledge was given openly and publicly; it was known to have been given by Mr. Buchanan, for whom he had thus spoken. Did Mr. Buchanan disavow this pledge, made for him? Did he declare that it was made without authority, or that he would not abide by it; far otherwise, as we shall show.

Governor Walker, as we have before said, was assailed by a portion of the Democrats of the South, for advocating the submission of the constitution when made to the people of Kansas, and it was more than intimated that if Mr. Buchanan did not disavow Governor Walker's course, he too would be made to feel

their hostility. Did he do so? No. On the contrary, the Union, the organ of the Government, took up the cudgel in defence of Governor Walker, and justified his course. "The constitution of Kansas," said the Union, "must come from the PEOPLE of Kansas. Other power to make such an instrument is none under Heaven."

"When there is no serious dispute upon the constitution, either in the convention or among the people, the power of the delegates alone may put it in operation. But such is NOT THE CASE IN KANSAS."

"Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly and without doubt the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what its contents, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be any thing but A FRAUD."

"A plausible color might be given to this assertion by the argument that the members of the Convention could have no motive for refusing to submit their work to their constituents, except a consciousness that the majority would condemn it. We confess that we should find some difficulty in answering this. What other motive could they have?"

"We do most devoutly believe, unless the constitution of Kansas be submitted to a direct vote of the people, the unhappy controversy which has been waged in that Territory will be prolonged for an indefinite time to come. We are equally well convinced that the will of the majority, whether it be for or against slavery, will finally triumph, though it may be after years of strife, distress and bloodshed, and that the country, and dangerous, it may be, to the peace and safety of the whole Union."

"We think, for these reasons, that Governor Walker, in advocating a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, acted with wisdom and justice, and followed the only line of policy which promises to settle this vexed question either rightly or satisfactorily."

As this is the language of Mr. Buchanan's Organ, in his presence, and with the sanction of his silence, it is his own. He therefore stands pledged, solemnly and emphatically to the people of Kansas that whatever constitution should be formed by the convention should be submitted to them, full and entire in all its parts for their approval or rejection, or that he would join them in opposition to it. Will he fulfil his pledge by doing so, or will he forfeit his word?

But what says Governor Wise, Mr. Buchanan's particular friend, in his late letter defending him against the attacks made upon him on account of Governor Walker's course in Kansas, and advocating the submitting of the constitution to the people of that Territory for their ratification or rejection? Hear him.

"That the people shall, of right, judge for themselves at the polls of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a constitution for them, is a principle for which as a member of the late Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as strenuously as I did for any other principle of popular sovereignty or self-government. There was no such authority delegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas."

"If a majority do not approve of the constitution they may organize another Convention immediately, and adopt any republican form, after they are once a State, without submitting it at all to Congress. The question now is, then, not whether Congress should adopt or reject the constitution of Kansas, submitted to the people vote or not, but whether it ought not to be submitted to the people before it is submitted to Congress? Which is the better policy for the pro-slavery party to pursue, to submit the constitution at once to the people, and have an end of the agitation, or to continue the strife for freedom while longer? If a majority of the legal voters are opposed to the plan of government proposed by the Convention, their voices ought to prevail; a constitutional form ought not to be imposed upon them, and cannot be but for a day, and their sovereign power ought not to be snatched away from them, even for a moment. If Congress should aid and abet a Convention in doing so, would not Congress be intervening in the election of a State? And if a majority is in favor of the form proposed they will prevail, and the controversy will end. If strict impartiality, justice, and fairness are observed the people will not be incensed; but if a minority shall abuse the advantages of an organized Convention to prevent their constituents from submitting to Congress without first submitting it to the people, they will be goaded by indignation to acts of violence, they will tear the constitution into tatters and trample it into the dust, and uphold the pro-slavery party with a willingness and an attempt to resist the constitution at once to the people, and have an end of the agitation, or to continue the strife for freedom while longer? 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